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BREACH WIDE OPEN IN GLASS CONTEST

Question of Veracity Raised Between Senator Martin and Congressman.

FIGHT GOES TO ROANOKE

Democratic Leader's Support of James for National Committee Creates Lively Stir.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The breach between Senator Martin and Representative Glass over the national committee vacancy is now apparently being repaired, and the efforts of mutual friends to bring the two men together upon some friendly basis were practically abandoned to-day.

This strained relationship followed the issuance this morning by Mr. Glass of the first formal statement which he has made since the controversy between himself and the Senator began. In this statement the Congressman sharply re-examined what his friends have been saying for days, that is, that Senator Martin not only proffered his unconditional support to Mr. Glass, but did it voluntarily. Senator Martin, on the other hand, has declared that he made no unconditional promises to the Congressman.

The Glass statement was prompted by repeated publications in the State to the effect that Senator Martin disclaimed any responsibility for the Glass candidacy, and that the Congressman was only offered the Senator's assistance after it became evident that nobody else sought the place. Moreover the statement that Senator Martin, in any contest between Rorer A. James, of Danville, and Mr. Glass would support James, incensed Mr. Glass. That the Senator would do this was announced in The Times-Dispatch a few days ago, though at the time the Senator had his reasons for not wishing to make a formal statement.

VOICES HIS DECISION

TO SUPPORT JAMES

When shown the Glass statement this afternoon, however, Senator Martin cast aside his reserve and boldly announced the fact that he was for James. He stated that he would engage in no further public controversy with the Congressman, but he let it be clearly understood by any who might have doubts that his position was Rorer James was his choice. The Senator's statement was as follows:

"I have read what purports to be an interview to be published from Mr. Glass, in relation to the contest between himself and Mr. James. I see no reason whatever for entering into a newspaper discussion of this matter. My only purpose in taking any part in connection with it was my desire to have as much harmony as possible in Virginia politics. Contrary to my wishes a contest very soon developed. In that contest suffice to say I am supporting Mr. Rorer James, of Danville, for the vacancy on the National Democratic Committee."

INSULT TO OFFER

Representative Glass was moved primarily to make his statement by the assertion in Virginia newspapers to the effect that Senator Martin's promise of support for the national committee was given on condition that no opposition developed. The Congressman wants it understood that he did not bargain for the support of the Senator or anybody else, and that it would have been insulting to him to have been tendered a position which nobody else wanted. In a carefully prepared answer to these publications, Mr. Glass said:

"This is a complete misrepresentation of fact. Senator Martin made no reservation whatsoever when he voluntarily proffered me his support for a position for which I was not, and am not now, a candidate in the sense that I would ask anybody to vote for me. It is insulting to me to suggest that I would quietly submit to the affront of receiving from anybody any offer of support for a place that nobody else would have, and I would imagine that Senator Martin will not relish being placed in the attitude of having proposed such an indignity."

"I did not ask Senator Martin's support nor that of anybody else, nor shall I do so. His cordial support was voluntarily tendered by Senator Martin in most friendly fashion, without reservation of any sort, as may readily be ascertained by asking Senator Martin himself. The only suggestion of any reservation came from me when I frankly said I would not desire to enter a contest for such a place, whereupon Senator Martin promptly and earnestly undertook to reassure me on this point by saying he felt certain I need apprehend no opposition from his friends."

"I am not concerning myself about the position of national committeeman from Virginia beyond being very grateful to the newspapers and friends who have spoken well of me. I am trying to manage a rural credits bill through the House, which is something of a vasty greater consequence, and it is not exactly pleasant to be diverted by having to contradict false statements which have a tendency to cause friction and create estrangements."

The national committee fight has stirred the Virginia colony in Washington as has no other political development since the Glass-Glass fight against Martin and Swanson. Senator Martin was in conference to-day with a group of his friends in this city when the whole affair was discussed. It was after this conference that word was passed along that it was no use longer to negotiate for an amicable adjustment of the differences between

(Continued on Second Page.)

REDUCED FARE TO ASHEVILLE, N. C. Account Southern Railroad Convention, May 13 to 17, via SOUTHERN RAILWAY. May 13 to 17, through sleeping cars leave Richmond 8 P. M., Tuesday, May 16.

Richmond Times-Dispatch

WHO'S GUILTY?

Mrs. Wilson Woodrow's Movie Serial, "PUPPETS OF FATE," Begins in The T-D-To-Morrow

Presidential Candidate



This new and unpublished photograph of Elihu Root was made a few days ago, and shows just how well the ex-Senator looks at the present day, when he is so often referred to as a presidential candidate.

ROOT CLAIMS SUPPORT OF C. O. P. IN VIRGINIA

Seven Other Southern States, He Expects, Will Support Him at Chicago Convention

GET CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS

Formal Statement Given Out by Former New York Senator's Publicity Bureau Sees Gratifying Drift to Republicans in Dixie.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—The Elihu Root Presidential Publicity Bureau, in a statement to-night, claims that the former New York Senator will receive the votes of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Arkansas and Florida on the first ballot at the Chicago national convention. This claim, it stated, is based upon confidential reports the Root managers have received from the Southern States.

SOUTH HOLDS BALANCE OF POWER, STATEMENT SAYS

The Root statement is clearly a bid for Southern support. It says in part:

"A careful perusal of the list of delegates for the Republican National Convention that meets in Chicago June 7, to far, reveals the fact that the South will have the strongest delegation at any Republican National Convention in the history of the party. The list shows that lawyers, doctors, business men, manufacturers and farmers are among those who will represent the South at the convention. With the 200 or more votes the South will contribute towards the nomination, it will hold the balance of power in the convention. Party managers are gratified with the character of the delegates, and maintain that it indicates a drift to the Republican party from a substantial element in the South. Particularly this is true of Virginia. North Carolina, Alabama, Georgia and Louisiana."

CAROLINA MANUFACTURERS LEANING TO G. O. P.

"In North Carolina there is a good chance for the election of three members of the House and a fighting chance for the electoral vote. The manufacturers of the State are strongly leaning to the Republican party. Mr. Root, when he was Secretary of War, recommended liberal river and harbor improvements for the South, realizing the great future of the South. When he was Senator, he co-operated with Southern Senators to secure legislation that was beneficial to that section."

HAMPTON EXERCISES END

Officers of Association Re-Elected, and Allen Washington Chosen Commandant of School.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., May 12.—Anniversary exercises of the Hampton Normal School, closed to-day with the election of officers of the National Hampton Association and the presentation of the graduates to members of the board of trustees. Officers of the National Hampton Association, all of whom were re-elected, follow: Alexander B. Trowbridge, President, N. Y.; Charles J. Hatfield, Philadelphia, second vice-president; Harold Peabody, Boston, secretary-treasurer; Sidney L. Frissell, Hampton, executive secretary.

Allen Washington was elected commandant of the school. He succeeds Major R. E. Moton, new head of Tuskegee Institute.

Speeches were made during the day's session by officers of the school and members of the graduating class.

WILSON ON WEEK-END TRIP

President and Wife Leave for Cruise Down Potomac and Chesapeake Bay on the Mayflower.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) WASHINGTON, May 12.—The President and Mrs. Wilson left this evening on the Mayflower for a week-end cruise down the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay. They will return early Sunday night or early Monday morning. The Mayflower will be in touch with the White House by wireless, and the President will be kept informed of developments of importance in international affairs.

LIBELANTS SCORE AT APPAM HEARING

Documentary Evidence Admitted Results in Three Victories for British Owners.

LAWYERS IN LIVELY TILTS

Letter of Mr. Lansing, Made Public, Holds Case Is One to Be Decided by Courts.

NORFOLK, VA., May 12.—Academic sparring over the admissibility of documentary evidence, resulting in three victories for the British owners of the Appam, the testimony of the master, first officer and chief engineer of the vessel and the State Department's communication of March 2 to Count von Bernstorff, which was made public by Judge Waddill over the protest by counsel for the German government, featured the first day of the hearing of the libels of the prize ship Appam and her cargo in the United States District Court to-day before Judge Edmund Waddill.

The first and signal point scored by the British libelants was the admission of a communication from Secretary of State Lansing declaring that the Appam is not protected from libel proceedings by the provisions of the Prussian treaty of 1793. The second point scored was the admission of evidence, over the German counsel's protest, of sections 119 and 121 of the German prize code, upholding the inadmissibility of prizes of war into neutral ports, and the third, the admission as evidence, also objected to, of the certificate of registry of the Appam, showing British ownership.

Two points that stood out were the evidence of the three witnesses for the libelants who testified to positive statements that bombs were placed aboard the Appam by the German prize crew with the threat that any attempt at a mutiny would result in their explosion, and the statement of George Ashbourne, chief engineer of the vessel, to the effect that he had seen boxes of explosives removed from the vessel after her capture and placed on one of the Moore's boats.

HOLDS MATTER IS ONE TO BE DECIDED BY COURTS

Secretary Lansing's communication, contrary to what had been believed, disclosed that the State Department considered the case one to be decided by the courts on the legal points involved, and was written in answer to a note from Count von Bernstorff, protesting against the matter coming before the court, and asking that the Attorney-General require the district attorney to take such steps as might be necessary to secure the prompt dismissal of the libel.

The provisions of the Prussian-American treaty, over which the contest arises, has to do with prizes captured by vessels of war, and according to Mr. Lansing's communication, it is pointed out that the treaty grants asylum to such vessels of war, but does not hold out protection to spoils of war deposited in an American port. The Appam came into port as a merchant vessel, unaccompanied by any prize crew at the time.

R. M. Hughes, of counsel for the respondent, objected vigorously to admitting Mr. Lansing's communication, claiming that it was a "breach of faith" to make public diplomatic correspondence.

Frederic R. Couderc, of counsel for the libelants, replied with the contention that the communication was a formal ruling, and should be put on record as a matter of evidence.

The motion for continuance, made at the opening of the trial by Robert M. Hughes, on the grounds that Lieutenant Berg had not had sufficient time to properly prepare his case, was overruled. The motion of Floyd Hughes, of the libelants, that the libels of the Appam and her cargo be taken up together was granted by agreement.

Chief Officer William Bennett, Chief Engineer George B. Ashbourne, Master G. Harrison, all of the Appam, told of the capture of the British liner and of how they were kept in subjection by the placing of bombs on the bridge, in the engine and chart rooms. They declared Lieutenant Berg told them that on sighting a British warship ten minutes would be given in which to take to the little boats, as he had orders to sink the Appam rather than submit to recapture.

Chief Engineer Ashbourne testified positively that specie or bullion, in a number of boxes, was taken off the Appam on Saturday night, following the capture of the liner on Friday. They were loaded on a small boat from the Moore.

ADMITS VESSEL HAD CARRIED TROOPS YEAR BEFORE CAPTURE

Captain Harrison stated, as did the other two witnesses, that the Appam was not contacted by the British admiralty at the time of her capture. He admitted that the vessel had carried troops twelve months prior to the capture. J. H. Marsden, of Newport News, will arrive in the morning and will be put on the stand for the libelants.

The action of the libelants in introducing additional documentary evidence, at the conclusion of the examination of witnesses, met with strenuous objections from the respondent. Certain portions of the British shipping act, under the seal of Great Britain, were submitted and admitted by the court. The admission of the certificate of the registry of the Appam was objected to by counsel for the respondent on the ground that it was not proof of ownership. The certificate was admitted.

GOING TO BIRMINGHAM REINFORCES SOUTHERN RAILWAY Official Route, Fare, \$14.50 round trip, May 13 to 17, Stopovers, Orange Pullman reservations now, Phone Madison 212.

Duty to Intervene



Governor James E. Ferguson, of Texas, has issued a statement in which he declared that now is the time for intervention in Mexico to restore order in that country, if it takes ten or fifty years.

WILSON IS SCORED AT PROGRESSIVE MEETING

Twenty-Four Delegates to National Gathering Are Selected at Roanoke Convention.

Colonel Is Lauded in Speech by State Chairman Percy S. Stephenson, of Norfolk, Who Calls Him a True American.

ROANOK, VA., May 12.—Selection of twenty-four delegates, with half a vote each, to the Chicago convention on June 7, instructed for Theodore Roosevelt, and a severe criticism by speakers of the alleged "maladministration" of the Democratic party, featured to-day's State Progressive party convention here. A resolution severely attacking Democratic activities in Virginia, was adopted unanimously.

State Chairman Percy S. Stephenson, of Norfolk, opened the convention at noon to-day. George N. Wise, of Newport News, was made temporary chairman, and L. S. Thomas, of Martinsville, was chosen permanent chairman.

In a speech criticizing the Republican and Democratic parties, Mr. Stephenson said: "Theodore Roosevelt stands out as a true American, a man among men. It has not been necessary to repeal legislation enacted during his incumbency of seven years and a half. During his administration not an American rifle was fired, and with a peace who not only advocates a square deal for every man, but national and international justice as well."

"Mr. Wilson," said Mr. Wise, "reminds me of the Duke of York, who marched his men up the hill and back again; and the Secretary of the Navy has a policy which is: 'Nobody shall know what I'm going to do next.'"

Following the adoption of resolutions of respect to the memory of Thomas Lee Moore, former State chairman in Virginia, the convention adjourned.

The following delegates and alternates to the national convention were elected: At large—Percy S. Stephenson, Second District; L. S. Thomas, Fifth District; E. J. McCullough, Tenth District; John H. Catron, Ninth District.

First District—George A. Walker and George N. Wise, alternates; Henry Warden and J. W. Heister, alternates.

Second District—Paul C. Tucker and John R. Boles, delegates; George C. Tonkin and George R. Barton, alternates.

Third District—Jeff H. Powell and O. H. Russell, delegates; John L. Grubbs and George G. Rourke, alternates.

Fourth District—George Richardson and Wise Worrell, delegates; H. E. Ferguson and George R. Jones, alternates.

Fifth District—F. C. Foote and C. T. Parkdale, delegates; William M. Peyton and C. W. Jones, alternates.

Sixth District—R. R. Fairfax and Van Ness Meermance, delegates; W. H. Massinup and J. E. Boehm, alternates.

Seventh District—W. S. French and D. B. Murphy, delegates; William R. Dretow and J. W. Lovegrave, alternates.

Eighth District—S. D. Scott, delegate; no alternate.

Ninth District—George W. Blankenship and John L. Ross, delegates; Martin Smith and H. T. Einstein, alternates.

Tenth District—McHugh Patton, C. N. Colborn and H. R. Haden, delegates; Charles Curry, Alvin Colborn and O. D. Masters, alternates.

NO TRACE OF AVIATORS

Investigation Fails to Ascertain Cause of Wrecking of Big Hydro-aeroplane.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—An all-day investigation by Captain Thomas S. Baldwin, commander of the Atlantic Coast Aviation Station, at Newport News, and Victor Vernon, a station aviator, failed to ascertain the cause of the wrecking of the big hydro-aeroplane H-7, on its return trip from Washington to Newport News, Va.

TWO IRISH LEADERS ARE PUT TO DEATH

James Connolly and John Mc Dermott Are Shot for Complicity in Rebellion.

NO FURTHER EXECUTIONS

Premier Asquith's Visit to Dublin Has Effect of Assuaging Political Passions.

DUBLIN, May 12 (via London).—James Connolly and John McDermott were shot this morning for complicity in the rebellion.

The official announcement regarding the executions followed: "The trial of two prominent leaders of the rebellion whose names were appended to the proclamation issued by the so-called provisional government, namely, James Connolly and John McDermott, took place on May 2. The sentence of death was returned in each case, and the sentences were carried out this morning, after confirmation by the general commanding-in-chief."

James Connolly, styled by his associates as "commandant-general" of the Irish republican army, was one of the seven signers of the proclamation issued by the insurgents at Dublin at the outbreak of the revolt.

Connolly was injured during the fighting, and was taken prisoner. His thigh bone was broken by a bullet. It was announced in London last week that he could not be placed on trial at the time on account of his wounded condition.

CONNOLLY ACTIVE AS SOCIALIST IN AMERICA

At the session of the House of Commons on Thursday vehement protests were made by Irish members against the execution of the rebel leaders, and an attempt was made to obtain an understanding that there would be no more of them. Premier Asquith said that two other persons were under sentence of death, and that he did not see his way clear to interfere with Major-General Maxwell, the commander in Ireland, and say that the extreme penalty should not be inflicted. The Premier thought it unjust that preferential treatment should be accorded in the case of men of equal guilt.

Connolly lived for several years in New York, where he was active as a Socialist and writer on labor topics. He returned to Ireland about five years ago to assist in organizing the Irish Labor party. He was about fifty years old.

John McDermott was known as one of the most brilliant orators in Ireland and was reported to be one of the original organizers of the Irish volunteers in November, 1913, in Dublin.

At the outbreak of the war McDermott, comparatively a young man, was editor of the Irish Free Press, a Dublin journal, ardently opposed to recruiting among the Irish for the British army. For this the paper was one of those suppressed for its attitude on the subject.

NO MORE EXECUTIONS ARE NOW ANTICIPATED

LONDON, May 12.—Premier Asquith's sudden resolve to go to Dublin, which was hailed by his supporters as a stroke of genius, has had the effect of assuaging political passions. Parliament does not meet on Fridays, and the fact that there was no session to-day helped to bring about a day of calm, in strange contrast to yesterday's sensations.

The only new fact concerning the situation in Ireland is that two other leaders in the rebellion, whose execution was delayed by Premier Asquith's understanding that there would be no further executions until after Parliament had debated John Dillon's measure, have been put to death. These were James Connolly, one of the signers of the proclamation of the Irish republic, and John McDermott. It seems extremely probable that there will now be no more executions.

Some regret was expressed to-day over the selection of Mr. Dillon to move a resolution in the House of Commons concerning the executions. Many of the strongest supporters of Ireland's cause advanced the belief that it would have been better, had some less emotional Irish member been selected for that duty. The feeling prevailed that now everything possible ought to be done to avoid inflaming public sentiment.

PRESS EXPRESSES REGRET OVER TWO EXECUTIONS

Much regret is expressed by influential Liberal newspapers that the government failed to stop the executions of Connolly and McDermott. The Manchester Guardian and the Nation contended that a commutation of these sentences would have been not only clemency, but policy.

Premier Asquith appears to have spent the day in Dublin seeing officials there and acquainting himself personally with the situation; and it is presumed that it may be two or three days before any radical decisions are adopted, although it is recognized on all sides that there is urgent need to re-establish an effective civil government in Ireland.

Much hope is expressed that something will come of the proposed rapprochement between John Redmond and Sir Edward Carson.

Mrs. Chamberlain Here.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) NEW YORK, May 12.—Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, widow of the famous British statesman, arrived here to-day on the White Star liner Adriatic, after an absence from her native land of seventeen years. She is on her way to visit her mother, Mrs. William C. Endicott, in Boston.

Urges Girls to Prepare



Miss Kathleen Burke, who has served on several of the European battle fronts, addressed a gathering of young women of the Vacation Association in New York, and dwelt upon the part that women play in the alleviation of suffering and the horror of the war now going on.

LAUNCH SHARP ATTACK AGAINST BRITISH LINE

Germans at Verdun Switch From Assault Against French to English Trenches.

CLAIM GAIN OF 500 YARDS

Italians Put Down Two Austrian Attempts Against Captured Positions at Mt. Cukuh—Russians Progress Against Turks on Persian Border.

Switching their attack from Verdun against the French, the Germans have begun again a sharp offensive against the British line around Hulluch.

Preceding their movements with the usual heavy bombardments, the Germans launched an infantry attack against the British lines in the region of Vermelles, and were successful in capturing first-line trenches over a front of about 500 yards. The British admit the loss of the position, but say that part of them were retaken in a counterattack.

Berlin declares that in their defense of the trenches, and especially later in the counterattacks, the British suffered heavy casualties and, in addition, lost men taken prisoner and several machine guns captured.

FRENCH RECAPTURE POSITIONS OF VANTAGE ALONG MEUSE

Around Verdun the French on the left bank of the Meuse have recaptured points of vantage previously taken down by the Germans. Bombardment by the Germans in the vicinity of Le Mort Homme and Cumières and against the French first and second-line trenches on the right bank of the Meuse, between the Haudremont wood and Vaux, a German attack southward from the Haudremont, which as yet has been without result, is in progress on the Divion and Jacobstadt sectors of the Russian front. Petrograd reports that German attacks at several points here and farther south have been repulsed.

ITALIANS BEAT DOWN

In the Austro-Italian theater intense artillery actions are ensuing in the Col di Lana zone, and the Italians have put down two Austrian attempts at attack against captured positions on Mount Cukuh.

Petrograd reports further progress for the Russians fighting against the Turks near the Persian frontier, with Bagdad as their objective. Here the Turks attempted to take the offensive, but Petrograd says the movement was put down by Russian fighting. A considerable number of Russian soldiers, which is situated fifty miles west of Erzerum, the Russians claim to have made further progress westward. This, however, is at variance with the claims of Constantinople, which says the Russians, driven out of their positions at Mount Kope, west of Erzerum, are making every effort to maintain themselves in new positions.

ATTEMPTS FRUSTRATED BY FRENCH ARTILLERY FIRE

PARIS, May 12.—Two attempts by the Germans last night to recapture positions on the western slope of Dead Man Hill, taken by the French on May 10, were frustrated by the French artillery fire. Artillery was active about the Avocourt wood, and the bombardment in the Douaumont-Vaux section continues, according to the official War Office report issued to-day.

The statement follows: "On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) there was intense artillery activity from the sector of the wood of Avocourt to Dead Man Hill. The Germans vainly attempted to dislodge us during the night from the positions we captured May 10 on the western slope of the hill. Two successive attacks were repulsed by our fire."

"On the right bank the bombardment in the region of Douaumont-Vaux continued."

"There was relative calm on the rest of the front."

DECLARES KEY TO WAR LIES IN POSSESSION OF BRITISH VALLEY

PARIS, May 12.—Senator Berenger, writing in to-day's Matin, says that "the key to the war lies in the possession of the British valley."

(Continued on Second Page.)

POLICY UNCHANGED TOWARD MEXICO; TROOPS TO REMAIN

Failure of El Paso Conference Does Not Change Washington's Attitude.

INCREASED CONCERN IS NOT SHOWN BY OFFICIALS

President Wilson and Secretary Leave Capital to Spend Week-End Vacation

AWAIT REPORT FROM SCOTT

National Guard and Other Regulars Being Mobilized to Strengthen Border Patrol.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Failure of the military conference at El Paso to reach a definite agreement has brought no change in the policy toward Mexico of the Washington administration.

President Wilson and his Cabinet to-day received General Scott's report, announcing that the questions at issue had been referred back by the conference to the respective governments for diplomatic discussion. Later, it was officially stated that the situation was unchanged.

There was no evidence among administration officials of greatly increased concern over the events at the border and in Mexico. President Wilson left this afternoon for a week-end trip down the Chesapeake Bay on the naval yacht Mayflower. Secretary Baker took a train for Atlantic City and Newark, N. J., and will not return until Sunday.

General Scott's report of his final discussion has not been made public, but there are indications that he arrived at something in the nature of a "gentlemen's understanding" with the Mexican Minister of War. Possibly this had no more definite form than a statement by each side of what it proposed to do in checking bandit raids along the border.

PLANS TO STRENGTHEN FORCES GOING AHEAD

Pending new orders from the President, it was made plain at the War Department that General Pershing's expedition would remain in Mexico. Meanwhile, mobilization of the National Guard and other regulars to strengthen the border patrol continues. Should raiding be renewed, additional troops will be called out for border duty, and wherever the bandits leave a hot trail the army will not hesitate to pursue them into Mexico.

An indication of the attitude of some members of Congress toward the suggestion of General Carranza that the American expedition be recalled came in the Senate to-day when Senator Lewis said he believed the majority never would vote for withdrawal until the murderers of Americans had been punished. The Illinois Senator spoke in reply to a suggestion by Senator Kenyon that nothing adequate was being done to safeguard the soldiers now in Mexico. Senator Lewis declared every possible precaution was being taken by the War Department.

Neither Secretary Lansing nor Eliseo Arredondo, Carranza's ambassador-designate, took any part during discussion of the points that were brought up during the military conference, and there was nothing to indicate any desire to press matters on either side.

WHEREABOUTS OF VILLA MATTER OF SPECULATION

While General Pershing now is concentrating his forces along a shortened line, it was stated positively that he would hurry south again immediately if he received definite information that Villa or any considerable number of his band had gathered at a point within striking range. It was said to-day he would continue to do this as long as he had a hot trail to pursue. Officials here and at the border do not know Villa's whereabouts, as well as the increasing danger of clashes with the Mexican population as the scattered chase moved southward, which led General Funston to suggest a redistribution of the troops.

The most advanced post of the expedition is in the region of San Antonio, Mex., 215 miles south of the border. While the points selected by General Pershing for concentration on his shortened supply line have not been disclosed, it is understood that his troops will be so disposed as to police the section where bandits have been most active.

This was made necessary, in part, by the increasing difficulties in transporting supplies. The quartermaster's department estimates this traffic at 90,000 pounds a day, exclusive of forage. The horse feed is being shipped by rail to American merchants in Mexico.

It was made known to-day that negotiations for the use of the railroads might be renewed through Special Agent Rodgers, at Mexico City, without awaiting the resumption of negotiations for a general understanding with General Carranza.

MOVING ON RAIDERS FROM NORTH AND SOUTH

If the American supply lines are seriously hampered by bad weather, vigorous measures might have to be taken to see that the men at the front are properly cared for, and this question of the railways may present later the most serious aspect of the relations between the United States and the de facto government.

Movements of Carranza troops toward the Big Bend region were assumed here to be directed toward an effort to round up the Glenn Springs